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# The Daily Colonist

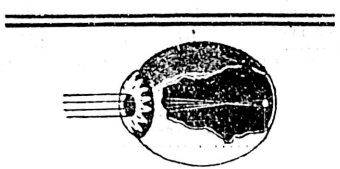
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VOL. LXXXIX NO. 133

VICTORIA B. C. WEDNESDAY MAY 20 1903.

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Twenty-five per cent. discount off last season's goods. Several remnants at 50 per cent. discount.

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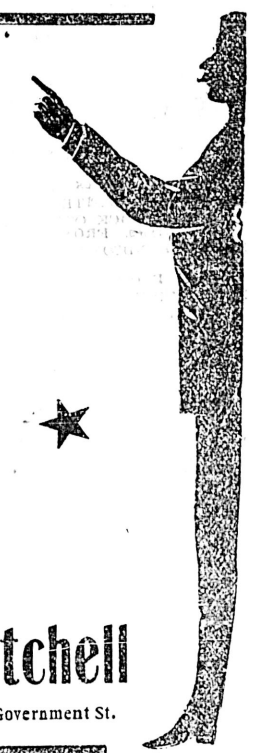
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## Sir Thomas On the Stand

C. P. R. President Presents Some Startling Surprises to Committee.

Cross-Examination By Mr. Duff Results in Many Developments.

Mr. McCaul To Follow and President Will Monopolize Today.

When the committee met yesterday morning at the usual hour, the attendance of interested onlookers had so increased in size as to threaten the necessity of securing yet another commodious apartment. Of course the appearance of Sir Thomas Shaughnessy in the witness box was the particular attraction, and after the railway knight, accompanied by Mr. Croft and Mr. O'Neil, had been duly greeted, the committee settled itself for the usual morning wait for Mr. McPhillips. That gentleman arrived somewhat earlier than had been his custom, and by 11 o'clock Sir Thomas had been duly sworn. Mr. Hohenstein announced that he had practically completed the interrogation of Hon. Mr. Croft, and would not ask for further time with that gentleman at the present juncture.

Mr. Duff was anxious to know at the outset if the documents promised the committee by Mr. George Melville Brown during April had been brought by the company president? He also suggested that it would be in the end a saving of time if Sir Thomas would produce all company correspondence and documents in any way bearing upon the subject under investigation for the inspection by the committee and counsel. The examination could then follow, intelligently directed.

In reply to Mr. Duff, Sir Thomas stated that the documents promised by Mr. Brown were all included in the contribution he had made to the exhibits before the committee. These papers had been forwarded by him to Mr. Brown, at the latter's telegraphed request, from Montreal on the 4th of May, but had been delayed by following Mr. Brown about, and had finally been placed in his hands. Sir Thomas stated that he had been under the impression that the committee would be satisfied with the examination of the documents, and in connection therewith.

Respecting the adjournment suggested by Mr. Duff, the committee chairman remarked that Sir Thomas had come 3,000 miles to appear before the committee, and he sincerely hoped that no obstacles would be presented that would tend to unnecessarily delay him in Victoria.

Hon. Mr. Wells here entered, and after he had warmly greeted Sir Thomas, the consideration of the proposed recess was again taken up.

Mr. Duff thought that in accordance with the practice of the committee, the documents brought by Sir Thomas should all be placed in the hands of the committee before the examination opened. This had been required of the ministers and all other witnesses, and really greatly facilitated the progress of the inquiry. "Would you have any objection, Sir Thomas," inquired Mr. Clifford most politely?

Sir Thomas did not know. He asked for a few moments in which to consider the matter with his counsel, Mr. E. P. Davis, Jr.

After this consultation Mr. Davis announced that the company president was quite ready to accede to the request. It was his desire, however, that he should have the documents in question before him during the examination, so that they should be returned to him before his departure from the city.

All the correspondence was accordingly laid before the committee, and the adjournment followed immediately, so that the inspection of these letters asked for by committee and counsel might proceed.

In the afternoon the examination of Sir Thomas Shaughnessy began, his interrogation by Mr. L. P. Duff being prefaced with the following direct statement. Sir Thomas Shaughnessy said: I think before going into other matters, it is perhaps proper that I should make an explanation why these letters asked for from Mr. Brown have not been delivered more promptly. Upon their being demanded by the committee, Mr. Brown telegraphed to me to have them forwarded, and I sent them to him from Montreal on the 4th of May. There did not seem to me to be anything included of particular importance with the exception of a certain report of Mr. Brown's. I wrote to him at the same time, inquiring upon the necessity of keeping possession of the documents, in the event of their being required for any subsequent action the company might see fit to take. Mr. Brown received these documents after having left Vancouver, and in view of my letter, instead of sending them to the committee at Victoria, as he should have done, took them back with him to Banff, and there delivered them to me. I have brought them here with me.

With reference to the dispute in regard to these two patents for land, I wish to say that in considering these matters my information as to details is very scant indeed. I have endeavored to get these matters in concrete form in giving them consideration. On the 6th of September, 1901, Mr. Brown telegraphed me as follows:

Vancouver, Sept. 6, 1901. Sir Thomas Shaughnessy, Montreal. Am not yet officially advised about order-in-council providing immediate preparation B. C. Southern grants and Columbia & Western grants to and including third survey approved by government. Instructions (informers) prospect grants have been issued.

G. M. L. BROWN.

On the 11th I received another message from him, as follows:

Victoria, Sept. 11, 1901. T. G. Shaughnessy, Montreal.

In response to my letter of 31st July, asking early settlement Columbia & Western land subsidy, first and third surveys, received yesterday from Chief Commissioner copy of order-in-council setting out settlement determined by government. Order provides for immediate preparation of grants. Particulars by mail unless you wish them wired.

On September 11 Mr. Brown telegraphed me: Victoria, 11th Sept. 1901. T. G. Shaughnessy, Montreal.

Received today from Chief Commissioner copy of order-in-council rescinding former order-in-council setting out settlement determined by government. Order provides for immediate preparation of grants. Particulars by mail unless you wish them wired.

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## TO BUILD TOURIST HOTEL

A conference was held yesterday at the Driford Hotel between a committee representing the City Council, Board of Trade and Tourist Association and Sir Thomas Shaughnessy, president of the C. P. R., at which an offer was made by the C. P. R. president for the erection of a first-class hotel at James Bay Causeway at a cost guaranteed not to be less than three hundred thousand dollars on certain conditions which the committee say are not onerous and which, it is understood, are that the city furnish the site, remit the municipal taxation for a term of years and furnish free water for a similar term.

At a conference held yesterday at the Driford Hotel between Sir Thomas Shaughnessy, president of the Canadian Pacific Railway and the joint committees of the City Council, Board of Trade and Tourist Association, Sir Thomas Shaughnessy made a definite offer on the part of his company to build a first class hotel at a cost guaranteed not to exceed \$300,000 on the James Bay causeway.

At the conference the railway knight said that upon certain conditions which are not onerous he was willing to recommend to his directors that they erect a first class hotel on the James Bay causeway at a cost not to be less than \$300,000—and he said his experience had been that a far greater amount would be spent when such a sum was stated as the lowest estimate.

The joint committee of the three boards, the City Council, Board of Trade, and the Tourist Association met on Monday evening, and then a smaller committee, consisting of His Worship Mayor McCandless for the City Council, D. R. Kerr and J. A. Mara for the Board of Trade, and H. Cuthbert for the

Tourist Association, was appointed to interview Sir Thomas Shaughnessy on his arriving in Victoria in connection with the project.

The meeting was held at the Driford Hotel yesterday, and after the matter was discussed, and the advantages of the project were shown, Sir Thomas Shaughnessy said he was willing to lay the matter before his directors, and in this connection he said that he had not yet formed an opinion as to whether or not the plan had not been confirmed by the directors. In these premises it can be taken the offer coming from the president of the Canadian Pacific Railway is practically certain of consummation.

While the committee did not care to make public the conditions proposed by Sir Thomas Shaughnessy, it is understood that these conditions are that the city shall give the company a site on the James Bay causeway for the hotel, and that the bylaw for this purpose shall also contain sections granting the company freedom from municipal taxation for a term of years—the period is said

to be ten years—and that the city shall furnish the hotel with free water.

The committee have been working on this scheme of having the Canadian Pacific Railway build a hotel in this city since December, 1901, when a committee was appointed by the Board of Trade to take up the matter with the Canadian Pacific Railway, and this committee has been working on the matter since. The committee met last Tuesday, and then other committees were formed by the City Council and the Tourist Association, and a scheme for the hotel was presented to the C. P. R. The joint committee, taking advantage of the coming to Victoria of the Canadian Pacific Railway president, met on Monday when the smaller committee was appointed which interviewed Sir Thomas Shaughnessy at the Driford Hotel yesterday, when the railway president offered to build the hotel, which, it is to be guaranteed, will not cost less than three hundred thousand dollars on the James Bay causeway, providing the citizens accept the conditions, which the committee state, are not onerous.

## Chamberlain's Trade Policy

Ministerialist Journals in Great Britain Applaud New Programme.

The Secretary's Utterances Have Caused Sensation Throughout Europe.

Montreal, May 18.—The Star's London correspondent says: The new policy of Mr. Chamberlain has caused a sensation in Europe. Speaking generally the ministerialist journals throughout the country applaud Chamberlain's programme. The Times has another editorial regarding Canadian appreciation of Imperial largeness of Chamberlain's conceptions.

German telegrams indicate that a profound impression has been made. The leading Berlin journals are awaiting official inspiration, but other journals, such as a political and commercial upheaval, the issue of which it is impossible to foresee. They plead that Germany has no desire for a tariff war with Canada. English Liberal journals with a few exceptions are equally critical of Chamberlain and quote against him the British blue book issued to day, showing that the British imported last year foreign merchandise of the value of £120,000,000. They argue that Chamberlain proposes to penalize four fifths for the benefit of one fifth.

Westminster Gazette tonight deplores Chamberlain's attitude as inevitably making Colonial questions subject to partisan strife in Motherland. No one doubts here but that Chamberlain is stretching his own electoral program. The question is whether the ministry will ultimately assent despite Balfour's present hesitation, or whether Chamberlain will start the campaign on his own accord. The Chronicle says: "It looks as if Chamberlain wished to open negotiations with the colonies in view of his election to prime ministership. The Daily News argues that Chamberlain is already in open revolt from the government and must resign."

Andrew Carnegie interviewed in the Daily News pool-rooms attempt of the British empire to compete with the United States. He says: As for Canada, the British empire has been in the nineteenth century with that of the United States, her only chance in future is to throw in her lot with the Americans.

The Capetown Times says: "If the British government adopted Chamberlain's policy the only plausible South African objection to preferential tariff disappears. St. James Gazette urges that every unionist association throughout the United Kingdom should organize electorate support in Chamberlain."

CLERK'S GOOD LUCK.

Calgary, May 19.—A. M. Parker, clerk in a furniture store here, was made \$6,000 richer by a decision in the Supreme Court today. Some years ago Parker received from a dying man named Bolton a savings bank book, with instructions to pay the funeral expenses and keep the balance, but the Bank of Montreal refused to give up the money. The court gave Parker an order for the money.

ALBANIAN'S CHASTISED.

Turkish Expedition Succeeds in Its Objects and Malcontents Flee.

Constantinople, May 19.—The lesson taught the Albanians by the Turkish troops advance in Ipeh, is considered by the Turkish government as the object of the expedition which was the occupation of that place, in spite of all opposition. A number of Albanian chiefs, however, are still holding out, and it is said that when the chiefs fled from Ipeh they took with them the Sultan's special commissions to pacify the Albanians, and made back their headquarters.

UGANDA RAILWAY.

Experiments Prove American Locomotives Suitable For Mountain Roads.

London, May 19.—Sir George Whitehouse, manager and chief engineer of the Uganda railway, who has just returned here, after seven and a half years spent in constructing the line, speaks highly of the American locomotives and bridges used. He said to a representative of the Associated Press: "We have 36 American and 35 British main line engines. The experiment with the American locomotives proved entirely satisfactory. They are ten per cent cheaper, and although their finish is not so perfect, they are more suitable for a mountain railway like the Uganda road."

## FIGHTING THE MAD MULLAH

Three Hundred Dervishes Killed In Action With Abyssinian Allies.

London, May 19.—An official War Office despatch from Aden, Arabia, under today's date, gives details of the desperate encounter which took place at Burull, Somaliland, May 4, between an Abyssinian force operating in conjunction with the British against the Mad Mullah, and a large force of the latter's dervishes. After a hard and deep fighting 45 minutes, the Dervishes were driven off with the loss of three hundred killed and wounded. The Abyssinians had 25 men killed and 10 wounded. Subsequently the Abyssinians retired to the wells northwest of Burull, and captured several prisoners. The latter said the Mad Mullah was at Ubertake.

HOLLAND SUBMARINES.

Greenport, N. Y., May 19.—The Holland submarine boats Plunger and Stark had their official government trials on Peconic Bay today. They covered a two mile course, each firing a torpedo at the end of the distance.

JOURNALISTIC TRAGEDY.

Editor Kills Self and Sweetheart on Paper Condemned for Les Majeste.

Berlin, May 19.—The Mercury, a weekly paper published by a group of young literary men in Strasbourg, was recently confiscated on the charge of Les Majeste. Hans Pagel, a medical student, the responsible editor of the paper, thereupon shot and killed himself and his sweetheart.

## CONVICTS FOR THE NORTHWEST

Danish Government Also Finds Relief By Dumping in Canada.

From Our Own Correspondent.

Winnipeg, May 19.—The Free Press says: The Danish government has discovered a scheme for dealing with prisoners, compared with which the abolition of capital punishment is a mere pastime. It has been brought to the notice of the authorities that eight Danish prisoners have been deported to Canada. At least eight are known to have been sent from Hosen to Vredloselille, where they were to be joined by some others and shipped to Canada. Very little is known of what has occurred. The prisoners are said to be here on the alert for the men, but have been unable to locate them, and think that they have not come this far West yet.

## CLASH BETWEEN POLICE AND MEN

Italian Laborers in The New York Subway Cause Trouble.

New York, May 19.—A clash between the police and striking Italians took place at several points along the line of the Subway today. The bluecoats on picket duty along the streets and the strikers at the station houses were called upon to suppress a dozen fights caused by the attempts of the striking excavators to intimidate their countrymen who tried to return to work. The contractors reported that the strikers had kept some of their Italians from returning, but other workmen turned up to fill their places. The general situation was not affected. Several of the contractors, fearing treachery among some of the Italians who had returned to work, asked for special protection during the night at those points where dynamite was stored.

DYNAMITER SENTENCED.

Instigator of Attack on Ottoman Bank to Be Shot.

Vienna, May 19.—A despatch from Salonica announces that a court martial has sentenced to death the instigator of the destruction by dynamite, April 30, of the Ottoman bank at Salonica. The Salonica police have arrested the proprietor of the shop from which a tunnel was dug to the Ottoman bank.

## Lord Roseberry On Chamberlain

Before Empire Has Protection Colonies Should Have Imperial Representation.

Careful Not to Approve or to Condemn the Trade Scheme.

London, May 19.—In a speech at Burnley, Lancashire, tonight, Lord Roseberry, referring to Mr. Chamberlain's speech at Birmingham, May 15, stated that the Colonial Secretary had made an appeal for trade reciprocity with the British Empire, and he said that before the tariffs were changed, the Colonies ought to be represented in the government of the country, and that he did not think that the idea was so impracticable as it was at times considered. He did not regard free trade as a part of the "sermon on the mount," but the question arose whether it would be wise, without long and deep consideration, to change the fiscal system under which Great Britain had achieved her commercial success.

"We must consider," continued Lord Roseberry, "whether it would be judicious to quarrel with customers who give us two-thirds and possibly three-quarters of our trade in order to oblige customers who give us a quarter or a third of it. In any case, a conference between British and Colonial financial experts should precede any alteration in the British fiscal system."

Lord Roseberry dealt with Colonial Secretary Chamberlain's scheme in a very judicious manner. He said neither to approve nor condemn it, but on the whole showing that he had no great sympathy with it. He said that he would not reject any scheme for really cementing or uniting the Empire, and it might be possible that its advantages would counterbalance the disadvantages, but he pointed out that Great Britain already bore the costs of the defence of the Empire, and therefore she could not be accused of doing nothing for the colonies. It might be inadvisable even for the benefit of her colonies for Great Britain to quarrel with customers who had enabled her to accumulate wealth which enabled her to bear that heavy expenditure. Then looking to the likelihood of the discontented colonies considering insisting on modifications in the tariff, Lord Roseberry said he thought it would not add to the harmony of the relations between the colonies and the Mother Country to have these shifting tariffs insisted on by the colonies.

He said that the most careful consideration of all sides of the question before any fiscal change was made.

KILLED BY NITRO.

Petrolia, May 19.—Win. Hare was instantly killed today by an explosion of nitro glycerine. His head was blown to pieces.

AND STILL THEY COME.

Halifax, May 19.—The Hamburg-American liner Bulgaria sailed from Boulogne yesterday with 2,528 settlers for Canada.

SENATOR EXPELLED.

Stockholm, May 19.—Senator Baron von Gripenberg of Uleaborg, Finland, has been expelled from Finland under the authority recently conferred on the governor of Finland.

MILWAUKEE FIRE.

Milwaukee, May 19.—Fire today destroyed Jacob's cooper shop, the plants of the Milwaukee Commutator Company and the Milwaukee Automobile works, and the Milwaukee Brass Company, loss \$125,000.

MOULDERS ON STRIKE.

St. Paul, Minn., May 19.—Every union moulder in St. Paul is on strike. The trouble was caused by the refusal of the foundry men to concede a modification of the time schedule and wage rate now in force.

MONTANA STORMS.

Butte, Mont., May 19.—Northern and Southern Montana report heavy losses among lambs as a result of the snow storm which has prevailed. Tens of thousands of young lambs have fallen victims of the blizzards.

BODY FOUND.

Chatham, Ont., May 19.—The body of Miss Annie Orr, delivery clerk in the post office here, was found floating in the river Thames, about a mile outside the town limit, by a farmer this afternoon. Miss Orr was last seen on Sunday evening.

TROLLEYMEN STRIKE.

Bridgeport, Conn., May 19.—Quiet prevailed in the trolleymen's strike here early today. Doggies guarded the cars and police the car barns, power house and other points where crowds would be likely to gather. Cars were started this morning with non-union crews, guarded. Only the Stratford line and the Barnum avenue line have been opened since the strike began, and today it was announced that other lines could be operated.

## Coote Guilty Of Perjury

Vancouver Witness Given in Charge By Chief Justice Convicted.

Million And Half to Develop Pulp Limits Sold to Syndicate.

Victorian Interested in Extensive Sale of Island Timber Lands.

From Our Own Correspondent.

Vancouver, May 19.—In the Coote perjury case, a verdict was returned to night of guilty on the first charge and not guilty on the second charge. The first charge was that Coote, knowing to the contrary, swore that he had sold the northeast corner instead of the northwest corner property of Westminster avenue and Hastings street. The second charge was that the words north-west corner in the receipt written for the first payment of the property were written after he signed the receipt.

The case was of great interest, arising out of the Chief Justice accusing Coote, when a witness, of perjuring himself, and giving him in charge for perjury. Justice Drake charged very hard against the prisoner. Very expensive expert evidence was secured from San Francisco on handwriting. This witness, Theodore Kytka, swore, after a microscopic examination of the receipt, that the words northwest corner were written in after Coote signed the receipt. Sentence will be given tomorrow.

The Island Power Company, who have just had reserved by the government a large area of timber for pulp purposes, principally on the island, have put out for a large sum to an English concern. The Oriental Pulp Company, who have in reserve all Princess Royal Island, have also sold to an English company. These English companies are said to have pledged a million and a half dollars each to establish industries to work these pulp limits. The directors of the Oriental are Dr. Lefavour, Byron Johnson, Percy Evans and D. Munn, and of the Island Power Company, Farrell & Tregeant and Herman & Barwell.

In the try out of the Vancouver Rowing Club, the Vancouver senior four proved too slow, and it was decided not to enter them for the forthcoming Pacific Coast regatta.

It is reported that the large reserves of timber for pulp purposes reported in the Gazette were made in the interests of Vancouver people, who have transferred their interests to an English company.

The offer of Messrs. Kelly and Barnett, that the city take over the concessions to the False Creek mud flats, has been declined by the council. The letter from these gentlemen making the offer was filed.

A private letter has been received here that the mining men of Atlin are on strike, owing to the action of the syndicate mining companies reducing the wages of the men to \$2.50 a day.

The delayed train yesterday arrived at 11:30 with Sir Thomas Shaughnessy on board. Sir Thomas said that he would only remain in the city to take all the news about the land grant case. Regarding contemplated improvements, he said that in British Columbia more money had been appropriated than they would be able to spend. He denied the rumor that the C. P. R. were building into Seattle. Although he said other companies might build north to meet the C. P. R. He said he did not know there was any difference between the company and the money, and that it was in the hands of the local officials.

The Liberal Association met last night to consider the question of the False Creek mud flats concessions to Messrs. Barnett and Kelly. Considerable opposition was manifested, but a resolution was passed favoring the proposition.

Chinatown is becoming much overcrowded owing to the rush of Chinamen to get into Canada before the \$500 head tax becomes operative.

There has been no trace of the lost or stolen \$10,000 which was missed by a clerk of the British Columbia Electric Railway Company when en route from the railway offices to the bank.

W. G. Dickinson, of Victoria, is operating big timber limits in San Juan straits. Mr. Dickinson and his associates have bought 5,000 acres of wooded timber lands and will cut and ship logs to the States. Mr. Dickinson, according to report, has been offered \$9 a thousand for all the logs he can supply from his limits.

Mr. A. Alley, of Tacoma, it is said, has decided to put on four freighters to operate between Victoria, Vancouver and Australia.

The City Council is endeavoring to have the street car service extended to the cemetery.

LAURENCE IRVING MARRIED.

Son of Sir Henry Irving Married to Swansea Young Lady.

London, May 19.—Laurence Irving, the son of Sir Henry Irving, was married to Mabel Hackley, of Swansea, on May 2. The announcement was only published today. Young Irving was at one time engaged to Ethel Barrymore.

TORONTO WORKERS' DEMANDS.

Street Railway Employees Ask For More Than Company Will Grant.

Toronto, May 19.—A committee of street railway employees presented the demands today. The men demand 25 cents an hour, and arbitration of disputes and several minor concessions, and ask for a reply before Wednesday. The company will not pay the rate demanded.

The Street Railway Company has refused the demands of the men for recognition of the union. Increase in wages is the real point of issue. The men will hold a mass meeting tomorrow night to take definite action.

TROLLEYMEN STRIKE.

Bridgeport, Conn., May 19.—Quiet prevailed in the trolleymen's strike here early today. Doggies guarded the cars and police the car barns, power house and other points where crowds would be likely to gather. Cars were started this morning with non-union crews, guarded. Only the Stratford line and the Barnum avenue line have been opened since the strike began, and today it was announced that other lines could be operated.



## Commission At Ladysmith

Miners And Other Witnesses Examined at the Session Yesterday.

Federation Wish to See Mr. Baker Before Paying \$14,000.

From Our Own Correspondent.

Ladysmith, May 19.—At today's proceedings of the Commission, Harry Cartwright, William Smith, John Bryden, Samuel Woodburn, Andrew Robertson, Samuel Laidlaw, and Thomas McMillan gave evidence as to their relations with the Ladysmith Colliery Company. Their opinions with regard to the removal from Ladysmith, and their views of the strike, S. K. Mottishaw, Jr., was also recalled and explained, miners' dealings with the Western Federation.

The \$10,000 for the miners' strike pay last month has not yet arrived, but the Federation is believed to be on the way. A reply to the miners' telegram to the Western Federation has been received to the effect that the Federation must see their representatives before paying \$14,000 a month. It is commented that when Mr. Baker was here his answers to applications for funds were generally to the effect that the Federation must see their representatives before paying \$14,000 a month. It is commented that when Mr. Baker was here his answers to applications for funds were generally to the effect that the Federation must see their representatives before paying \$14,000 a month.

Ladysmith, May 18.—The D. G. S. Quadra left for Victoria shortly after 6:30 a. m., with the Labor Commission on board. This fine steamer will be the home of the commissioners during their investigation of the strike. The comparative quietude as to their consideration of the momentous question before them. On the run up a short inspection was made of the new light-house at Sidney, and Ladysmith was reached about noon, and in this pretty little harbor the Quadra now lies anchored. At the opening of the proceedings in the Old Fellows Hall, Mr. E. V. Bodwell, K. C., called on Mr. James Dunsinuir to take the stand. Mr. Dunsinuir's evidence throughout was characterized by a blunt frankness, which seemed to impress his hearers. Witness said he had been connected with coal mining for 30 years, and with the active management of the Ladysmith Colliery since about 1872. The Ladysmith mine was closed about four years ago, which was the time when the Extension mines began to be operated. If grievances arose he always met a committee of his own men. There was trouble at Ladysmith about 1890, which lasted some five months. The men then wanted him to recognize the union, but he did not give way, and the men agreed to go on as before. So long as they kept the unions away, there was no trouble. There was a union at Ladysmith just amongst the men themselves, but it was never recognized. He met the committee of his own men. He had once refused to treat with it because the matters were too trifling, and were such that the managers could attend to. What was just before the Alexandra mine closed about a year ago. If any serious grievance arose he never refused to meet a committee of his men, and would not allow, he said, he would have nothing to do with a union, foreign or not. The Alexandra organization was not a union. He understood with the men that they were not to call it a union. He would never have recognized any union. Before the present strike witness said two committees had waited on him. The first came some time in April, and was composed of Messrs. Mottishaw, Jeffries, Robertson and Malone. He asked them if they represented the Western Federation, and being told they did, he refused to see them. The next committee was composed of Messrs. Mottishaw, Robertson and Malone. Being told that they represented the Extension miners, as such he gave them an interview. He told them that he would have nothing to do with the Western Federation in any shape or form, but would meet his own men if they would withdraw from the union. He asked them where the bigger was. He told them he had not come to the mine. He told them he had heard of bets going that he would not see the previous committee because of the nigger in it. He assured them that color made no difference so long as the committee represented his own men. He said to them that unions were only sucking the blood out of them. It was better to follow him than Baker. They replied that they did not want him to recognize the union, or the Federation, so long as it was allowed to exist amongst the men, the same as at Alexandra. The case there, however, was different. He told them that if they came to him with trifles, for instance, they said the manager told them to fill up with the rock (the dirt) and they would get paid for it. He knew something was going on. There were sides to the story. He met the men at Ladysmith. There was nothing in the grievance. Witness reiterated that he objected to all unions, as he could treat with his own men. As to the difficulties arising from unionism, the first action of the unions was to appoint a pit committee to interfere with the work by going round waiting for the miners, and catching a ton of coal and fixing them not with reference to what the good men can do, but what the "weak" men does, and preventing the men from bringing their own coal. The unions the men were the slaves of their executive.

In the present strike witness knew of no real trouble—nothing except his non-recognition of the unions. They, of course, had their rights to join any union, but so had he his rights to leave them out of his employment. It was not in the interests of the business that the men should join unions. There had been a union at the New Vancouver Company's mines, and troubles had arisen. That union had caused the whole thing. Witness explained that there was a standard price for getting the coal out. If the "place" in which the men worked was deficient in yield, allowances were made. There was no complaint at all that the men had not had fair wages.

To Mr. Bodwell's question, witness replied that he had started to buy the Ladysmith townsite in April, 1896, to build wharves there in December, 1898, and to ship coal from Ladysmith in 1899. Counsel then read out figures of last year's pay roll, averaging well on to \$70,000 a month.

Witness recalled that about two years ago a committee from Ladysmith, of which E. R. Johnson was a member, waited on him. He certainly told them that the men could live where they liked, but with the proviso that he need not employ them unless he liked, the townsite, he said to them, was to be at

Ladysmith. The men all knew years ago they were to live at Ladysmith, both he himself and his managers had told them. His standpoint against a town at Ladysmith was: (1) It was too near Nanaimo, causing trouble with the workers; (2) it was no place to live in like Ladysmith, where men could get into the train and go to Nanaimo, or Victoria, or go boating, and enjoy themselves; (3) there was no water supply. There was a lake, but it filled with sediment in summer, and the water was undrinkable; (4) the coal field was extending towards Ladysmith. He had commenced just before the strike to sink a shaft 2½ miles on the Ladysmith side of Ladysmith, and another only four miles from Ladysmith. These would be much better worked from Ladysmith. It might be 10 years before the mines at Ladysmith were worked out. He had explained to the men that if they bought a lot at Ladysmith they would always get value for it, at Ladysmith they would get nothing. Mr. Bramley's statement that he had offered him \$5,000 for his land ought to have been \$20,000. He had been told to ask \$10,000 for it. Witness had never intended to build at Ladysmith and had only wanted to buy Mr. Bramley out to keep men away from the mine. The railway had run off a road going to Mr. Bramley's place, and he had built a new road for him, and he was quite satisfied. It was afterwards that \$10 an acre had been agreed upon between them for some of the land. He had offered the money, but Mr. Bramley had not taken it. He had never offered to build a road across the tracks. It would only have been throwing away money.

The company always brought the material of houses down free and sold lots in Ladysmith at \$100 on easy terms, and would give them easier terms still if they wanted them. He had spent \$10,000 on water works for Ladysmith. Three hundred and twenty acres of the town site was bought from two men, Messrs. Nicholson and Kent, 100 acres for \$10,000 and a great many men had witnessed that they were pleased they had come down to Ladysmith. The biggest agitation against the move was from Ladysmith, where the men could drive to Ladysmith in three-quarters of an hour. Witness had told E. R. Johnson and others not to build at Ladysmith. With Mr. Bailey, whose case had been referred to by a previous witness, it was the same way. Witness had advised him not to build a boarding house at Ladysmith, and throw away his money. Bailey insisted, however, and had wanted at least a guarantee of \$20,000. He gave him, and the poor fellow had paid the money back before his death. Bailey had been a fireman—a man employed testing the engines. He paid nothing for his land. Mrs. Bailey kept the boarding house, which had not been successful since her husband's death, over a year ago.

Witness said he gave \$200 to start a Ladysmith band, and the first man serenaded was Mr. Baker. If his men would keep away agitators witness said he would treat them all right. Let them come to him. Mr. Senker, appearing as counsel for the miners, said he had just taken Mr. Wilson, K. C.'s place, and was not yet ready to cross-examine, so was arranged that witness' cross-examination should take place on Wednesday evening at a special sitting. Witness said he preferred to say all he had to say at Ladysmith to the men, and not to say anything behind their backs. A proposal was now made by the men that a committee would like to confer with Mr. Dunsinuir personally. Mr. Dunsinuir said that he had not come up to Ladysmith for that purpose, but only to give his evidence. He refused to meet any committee representing any union in any shape or form, but consented to meet a committee of representatives of the individual miners.

## SPECIAL WIRINGS FROM OTTAWA

News in Brief of Yesterday's Events at the Dominion Capital.

From Our Own Correspondent.

Ottawa, May 19.—Hon. Mr. Fielding gave notice of his intention to authorize the establishment of penny banks.

Allan Gilmore, a well known Ottawa lumberer was accidentally killed by the discharge of a rifle which he was handling at home today.

Hon. Mr. Fitzpatrick gives notice of a bill to amend the criminal code. It includes several amendments, and makes it a criminal offence to sell cigarettes to minors under 16.

The Railway committee today considered Ralph Smith's bill to compel application of safety appliances on Canadian railways—automatic couplers, etc.

The House spent the day in discussing Ontario and Quebec public works appropriations.

The annual meeting of the British Empire League was held today. Resolutions regarding the abolition of the British grain tax, and congratulating Chamberlain on his preferential trade policy were adopted. The League decided to ask the government to send commissioners to Australia to investigate the monopoly granted to the Eastern Extension Telegraph Company, which threatens the future of the Pacific cable.

CHIEF OF POLICE DEAD.

Port William, May 19.—A. Campbell, chief of police here, died this morning of pneumonia, after a few days illness.

## Piles

To prove to you that Dr. Chase's Ointment is a certain and absolute cure for hemorrhoids, bleeding and protruding piles, the manufacturers have guaranteed it. See to it that you get the genuine, and ask your neighbors what they think of it. You can use it and get your money back if it does not cure you. At all dealers of EDWARDS, BATES & CO., Toronto.

Dr. Chase's Ointment

## More Trouble In Montreal

Street Car Employees And Electrical Workers Ask Better Terms.

Companies Not Likely to Accede and Tie Up Imminent.

Montreal, May 19.—Another strike of the street car employees seems probable. Today the men presented a list of demands and gave the company forty-eight hours to reply. As the company is not likely to concede anything, near what is demanded, a strike is expected. Among the demands are that none but union men be employed; that the wages be increased to 17, 18 and 20 cents an hour, according to terms of service; free uniforms, made by union tailors; and that the company appoint a conference committee, whose members speak English and French.

In conjunction with the street railway men, four hundred employees of the Montreal Light and Power Company presented demands. Within a year the conductors and motormen have received two wage increases. The management of the company expressed belief that only the officials of the union and some of the younger men are behind the demands, and that the older conductors and motormen are not in favor of enforcing the demands by a strike. The demand is \$200 for the first year, \$18 for the second and 20 cents for the third.

The electrical workers of the city also presented their respective companies with demands for increase and threat to strike if not granted.

## Directors Met Last Evening

Hospital Matters Shelled Upon Hearing of Big C. P. R. Hotel.

Reports of Various Committees and Monthly Returns Considered.

At the meeting of the directors of the Jubilee hospital last evening, at the Board of Trade rooms, the programme of business was as follows: Reports of the various committees were read. A resolution was passed to erect a palatial \$300,000 hotel on the James Bay Causeway. The statement was received at first with incredulity, but Mr. Brett stated that Mr. Ker was his informant and soon the telephone was kept busy with the object of procuring the necessary funds. When Mr. Ker confirmed the report, director after director left his seat to discuss the significance of the report to the immediate future of the city.

When the meeting was convened shortly after eight by Vice-President Day, there were present: Messrs. H. H. Bennett, Wm. Braverman, Lewis, Brett, Foreman, Dembicki and Humphrey.

The Stewart reported the following donations: H. Simpson of Saanich, 10 sacks of potatoes, weight 1,000 lbs.; Chas. A. Green, 4 sacks of potatoes, weight 400 lbs. Received and filed and donors thanked.

Dr. Hasell, resident medical superintendent, submitted the following report for the month of April:

Number of patients admitted, 74; number of patients treated, 117; total days' stay, 1,668; daily average of patients, 50. The following letter from Christian Sirvitz of the Victoria Trades and Labor Council was read:

"I have the honor to acknowledge yours of the 17th ult., stating that hospital work has been suspended for a period of one month, and to state in reply that the Trades and Labor Council appreciates the information given. Still it takes exception to the members of the Board of Directors doing any work for the institution."

The finance committee reported that accounts for April amounting to \$1,627.00 were examined and approved for payment. The salaries for the month of April amounting to \$844.45 were paid on due date. The total days' stay for February was 1,660, and this salaries paid and accounts payable, give an average per diem cost per patient of \$1.33.

The House committee reported that in order to avoid any possible misunderstanding in regard to the removal from the hospital of the bodies of deceased patients, instructions have been given that all applications for such removal must be accompanied with a written application which will satisfy the resident medical officer that the applicant is in a position to make such removal. Upon the recommendation of the House committee, Messrs. Turner, Wm. Braverman and Lewis, were appointed to inquire into the removal of the bodies of deceased patients to the hospital.

The report of the committee appointed to meet the Women's Auxiliary regarding the proposed maternity ward, gave particulars of the conference with the following members of the Ladies Auxiliary: Messrs. Brocke Robertson, Hasell, Wm. Broderick, Wm. Daby and R. MacIn. After some discussion the report was referred to the House committee. The report in question mentioned that the ladies have now a fund of \$1,250 for the construction of the children's ward.

Vice-President Day made a verbal report of his visit in company with Mayor McCreedy and Dr. Hasell to the hospital, presenting details as to the present condition of the buildings and incidentally stating that the ladies had given themselves as being in favor of the immediate construction of a septic tank. After some discussion, a resolution was passed instructing the committee to make such arrangements as they may deem wise and prudent for the removal of the bodies of deceased patients to the hospital.

CHAPTER OF ACCIDENTS.

Chatham, Ont., May 18.—W. Dodge and an Indian while intoxicated fell from a rig and broke his neck.

Brantford, May 18.—M. M. Peterene, a traveler from New York committed suicide by taking fifteen grains of morphine in the Commercial hotel. Dependence and lack of resources are the cause of the tragedy.

Well, J. May 18.—W. McIntire, engineer, St. Thomas was killed in a rear end collision between two freight cars (Michigan Central Railway). Considerable damage was done to the rolling stock, and a number of cattle were killed, a driver and one fireman were injured.

Duluth, Minn., May 18.—As the big freighter Mantoloking was coming in port today, she collided with the tug Edward Gillen at the superior entry cutting her in two and sending her to the bottom, the cook was drowned, the others escaped.

Charlottetown, May 18.—Joseph Christian, and Oliver Williams, two lobster fishermen, were drowned while returning from their traps by a squall yesterday.

Kinston, May 18.—While visiting in the country the young son of Mr. and Mrs. Wilson, Smith, of this city, fell into a well and was drowned.

THE DAY OF MIRACLES is past, but many are cured of itching, bleeding or protruding piles by the use of Dr. Chase's Ointment. Look upon their cures as next thing to miraculous. It is not uncommon for persons who have undergone painful, risky and expensive operations in vain to be finally cured by this wonderful ointment. It is the standard cure for piles.

Dr. Chase's Ointment

PERSONALS.  
F. Carter-Cotton, Vancouver; D. R. Shennard, H. H. Smith, C. C. Smith, T. G. Shughnessy; E. J. Buttiner, Vancouver; Joseph W. Griffin and wife, Lowell, Mass.; B. Turner and wife, and Miss I. D. Turner, Harry W. Daniels and wife, Seattle, Wash. and Mrs. C. E. Read and two children, Ottawa; Miss C. Kibber, Port Huron, Mich.; Mr. and Mrs. Chas. D. Lane and Miss Englis, New York, registered yesterday at the Driford.

C. W. McAllister, Toronto, and Mr. and Mrs. McMiller, Auckland, N. Z., have registered at the Verdon.

Dr. T. (Hendry) Moody and wife returned from a two week's visit to Vancouver on last night's steamer. Dr. Moody is moving his office to Vancouver, where he intends practicing.

W. W. Grant, formerly a well known Victorian, but now a mining operator of Athol is in town on a business trip from the Northern camp.

Mr. C. J. V. Spratt has returned after an extended visit to friends in California.

W. A. Dier is back from a visit to Seattle.

Hon. C. H. Mackintosh, ex-governor of the Northwest Territories, is in the city, a guest at the Driford hotel.

A. W. Vowell has gone over to the mainland to be present at the installation of the new Indian agent at New Westminster.

Mrs. C. H. Gibbons came over from Vancouver last night on a visit to friends. She is accompanied by her little daughter, Miss Nina Gibbons, and Master Roger Gibbons.

D. J. Munn, of New Westminster, is in the city as a guest at the Driford.

J. B. Rickaby, of the Hudson's Bay Company, returned last night from a visit to the mainland.

Mrs. E. E. Blackwood and the Misses Blackwood returned from a visit to Mainland friends.

R. Collier returned from Vancouver on the steamer last night.

R. Rudge and wife were passengers on the steamer last night.

Mrs. Alex. Wilson came over from the Mainland by the steamer yesterday evening.

George McEl, Brown came down from Vancouver on the steamer yesterday.

Smith Curtis, M. P. P., returned from the Mainland by the steamer last evening.

W. P. Davkin of Carmanah Lighthouse, came up on the Queen City this morning and is staying at the Victoria hotel.

E. W. Mohlander returned from Mount Sticker, where he has been looking over some properties of his. He is staying at the Victoria hotel.

E. W. Leach, Chinese interpreter, came over on the steamer last evening and is staying at the Victoria hotel.

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## Hood's Sarsaparilla

Has won success far beyond the effect of advertising only. The secret of its wonderful popularity is explained by its unapproachable merit.

Based upon a prescription which cured people considered incurable.

Hood's Sarsaparilla Unites the best-known vegetable remedies, by such a combination, proportion and process as to have curative power peculiar to itself.

Its cures of scrofula, eczema, psoriasis, and every kind of humor, as well as catarrh and rheumatism—prove Hood's Sarsaparilla the best blood purifier ever produced.

Its cures of dyspepsia, loss of appetite and that tired feeling make it the greatest stomach tonic and strength-restorer the world has ever known.

Hood's Sarsaparilla Is a thoroughly good medicine. Begin to take it TODAY. Get HOOD'S.

BORN.

COTSFORD.—At Salt Spring Island, on the 17th inst. the wife of William T. Cotford, aged 70 years.

PARKES.—In this city on the 19th inst. the wife of J. Parkes of a son.

DIED.

ANGUS.—At his late residence, "Ellenmore," Belcher street, on the 19th inst. James Angus, a native of Bathgate, Scotland, aged 70 years.

Notice of funeral later.

IRWIN.—On 17th May, after a short illness, David Irwin, aged 57, born at Whitehaven, Cumberland, England.

The funeral will take place tomorrow at 2:30 from 46 South Turner street. Friends please accept this intimation.

FURNELL.—In this city, on the 16th inst. George S. Furnell, a native of Middlesex, London, England, aged 37 years and 11 months.

The funeral will take place from the family residence, No. 100 Market street, on Wednesday afternoon at 2:30 p. m. Friends please accept this intimation.

MONUMENTS BE SURE TO Get Stewart's Prices

on Monuments, Cemetery Coping, Inscribed, Swedish Granite, Marble, etc., before purchasing elsewhere. Nothing but first-class stock and workmanship.

Corner Yates and Blanchard Streets

## LOST!

A pocketbook containing \$250 was lost last evening (Tuesday) somewhere between Broad and Pioneer streets. Reward of \$100 will be paid for return of same to Colonist office.

## TENDERS

Tenders will be received by the undersigned up to 12 o'clock noon on Saturday, the 23rd day of May, inst., for the purchase of 1,000 lbs. of potatoes, to be delivered at the Victoria City, together with the necessary buildings thereon and the brewing plant, stock, fixtures and effects, the whole known as the Lion Brewery, of Joseph and John, in the city of Victoria.

EBERTS & TAYLOR, Solicitors for Vendors, 30 Langley Street, Victoria.

## THE SAVOY

Victoria's Pleasure Palace... PRESENTS THIS WEEK:

An entire change of programme. Furnished by a High Class Company of Van-derville Stars.

A NEW LINE OF MOTION PICTURES. TWO BEAUTIFUL ILLUSTRATED SONGS.

General Admission 10c

## VICTORIA THEATRE

FRIDAY, MAY 22. Wilfred Clark's refreshing and delicious comedy, "A WISE WOMAN"

Introducing J. E. Ferguson, Male Satterlee, Alice Gier, Grace McLeod, Gale Lamour, and others.

Prices, 25c, 50c, 75c, \$1.00. Seats on sale Wednesday at Victoria Book & Stationery Co., Government St.

## THE ORPHEUM

VICTORIA'S FIRST FAMILY THEATRE Gracie & Potter

In a Laughable Sketch Entitled, "GOLDSTEIN THE LASKYER"

Beautiful Illustrated Song "I Wonder If She's Waiting." Sung by Miss Diamond

Matinee daily from 3 to 5. Evenings, 7:30 to 10:30. Admission, 10c.

## The Prestige of the Westside's Neckwear

A triple purpose earnestly pursued maintains our every endeavor. The new Neckwear arrivals are stylish, unique and highly priced. This means fashionable style and prestige for us. "Every lady should have 'stole neckwear,'" says New York. Dame Fashion at the last moment calls for "stole effects." Late decree, 'tis true, but we've secured some at very low figures. Radiantly pretty and of superb workmanship are these.

## New Neckwear Novelties for Ladies

LADIES' NEW PIQUE STOCK COLLARS, with the new stole effect, dainty trimmed, in all the popular colorings. 65c, 75c, \$1.00 each  
SPECIAL PRICES: LADIES' NEW WHITE EMBROIDERED MUSLIN AND SILK EMBROIDERED FANCY STOCK COLLARS, in all the latest styles. FROM 50c to \$1.00 each  
LADIES' HANDSOME NEW FANCY STOCK COLLARS, made in Silk and Applique Lace. FROM 75c to \$3.00 each  
FOUNDATION FEATHERBONE STOCK COLLAR FRAMES, in Colored Spot, Chiffon, 50c, each; Plain Chiffon, 40c, each; and Canvas Covered Stock Frames. EACH 20c.

## EXTRA VALUES FOR TO-DAY:

LADIES' BLOUSES EXCLUSIVELY MILLINERY  
LADIES' WHITE MUSLIN BLOUSES, handsomely trimmed with Lace and Embroidery, neatly tucked, slightly soiled. Regular values \$1.25 to \$1.50. 65c  
OUR ENTIRE STOCK OF IMPORTED PATTERN HATS to be cleared today at Half Regular Prices

## PARASOL SALE

CONTINUED TOMORROW. LADIES' PARASOLS. Regular prices \$1.25, \$1.50, each. 45c  
EVERY PARASOL REDUCED IN PRICE FOR THIS GREAT SALE.

MAIL ORDERS CAREFULLY FILLED.

## The Hutcheson Co., Ltd., Victoria, B. C.

WRAPPING PAPER AND PAPER BAGS. Will Advance in Price.

## T. N. HIBBEN CO.

Tel. 22. Prices are Low at Present

## THE CANADIAN BANK OF COMMERCE.

WITH WHICH IS AMALGAMATED: THE BANK OF BRITISH COLUMBIA

HEAD OFFICE, TORONTO.

PAID UP CAPITAL, \$8,000,000  
RESERVE AND UNDIVIDED PROFITS, \$2,000,000  
AGGREGATE RESOURCES, \$10,000,000  
HON. GEO. A. COX, Pres. B. E. WALKER, General Manager.

London Office, 60 Lombard Street, E.C.

The Bank has 80 Branches well distributed throughout the Dominion and elsewhere, including the following in British Columbia and the Yukon Territory:

ALLEN, RANBROOK, DAWSON, FERNIE, GREENWOOD, KAMLOOPS, LAKEVIEW, NANAIMO, NELSON, N. WESTMINSTER, SANDON, VANCOUVER, VICTORIA, WHITE HORSE.

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Every description of Banking Business transacted







## The Colonist.

WEDNESDAY, MAY 20, 1903.

PUBLISHED BY

The Colonist Printing &amp; Publishing Company Limited Liability.

No. 27 Broad Street, Victoria, B. C.

A. G. SARGISON, Managing Director.

## \$25.00 REWARD.

The above will be paid for information that will lead to the conviction of any one stealing "The Colonist" from a subscriber's door. Subscribers missing their paper, or where paper is not delivered on time, are requested to notify the business office. In case of non-delivery a second copy will be delivered free of charge.

## CLEVELAND REBIVIVUS.

Grover Cleveland may be as he was declared to be at St. Louis, "the most distinguished private citizen in the world," but Britons, ever since the Venezuelan message will prefer that he should continue to earn distinction as a private citizen rather than in any other capacity. A man who would fling, as he flung, a wholly causeless, and fortunately resultless, bomb shell into the camp of civilization, is not one we would willingly see in a position of such irresponsible authority as that occupied by the President of the United States. That the thing was done to prevent the Democratic party from going to pieces and to fix the eyes of the Bryan element upon a foreign issue on which the administration was willing to surrender to it, rather than upon a domestic issue upon which the administration was not willing to surrender, makes it not better, but worse. The boom for Grover Cleveland for the presidency in opposition to Roosevelt is one therefore likely to be unpopular in Canada, although its unpopularity will be tempered with a resigned joy that he has not the remotest chance of being elected even if he receives the nomination. Mr. Cleveland is sympathetic to the Trusts and Mr. Roosevelt is sympathetic to the people. Democratic hopes based upon Cleveland seemed to rest on the idea that the financial power which elected McKinley, will, backed by a solid South, be sufficient to defeat Roosevelt. What the wise men of the East, who dwell in the habitations of the Democratic party, apparently forget is that if any such combination as that were made, the next vote for president of the United States would be as little a party vote as that which elected McKinley over Bryan, and probably even less so. In 1896 Cleveland advised the sound-money Democrats not to "fire in the air" by voting for Palmer, but to vote for McKinley. In so doing, Cleveland may have been patriotic, but he was disloyal to the dominant elements in the Democratic party. Even if that element is not dominant now, there are enough of its members left to put Mr. Cleveland in a very hopeless minority. Cleveland is popular in the South, and Roosevelt is unpopular in the South. But Roosevelt's general popularity is not confined to Republicans in the North and West by any means. He is a man after the heart of the American people as a whole. He can never be beaten by any combination of sectional feeling, financial support and Democratic party loyalty represented by Grover Cleveland, especially when the allegiance of the partisan was rudely shaken by himself in 1896.

## A JUDICIAL RUMPUUS.

There is a very lively row on between the judges of the Court of Appeal of New Zealand and the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council. Far be it from us to adventure upon the legal technicalities of what is likely to be a lawsuit celebrated in the history of the Empire. It appears that certain Morris made a grant of land to Bishop Selwyn for a college for the bishops of the Church of England and "not merely as a place for the bishop for the time being, but, in continuation, for those bishops who shall follow and fill up his place, to the end that religion and faith in Christ may grow, and that it may be, as it were, a shelter against uncertain storm—that is, against the evils of the world." In the opinion of the Privy Council that was the creation of the charity and trust, and that what followed was a mere matter of conveyancing. The Colonial court, on the other hand, held that a native grant to a bishop was no more valid than a native grant to a land speculator, and that the real creation of the trust was when a grant of 500 acres of land was made to Bishop Selwyn from the Crown. This was in 1850. The purpose of the grant was never carried out, one main reason being that the natives in the neighborhood have greatly diminished. In these circumstances the trustees applied to the court for approval of a new scheme. Meantime the Solicitor-General intervened and contended that, the object of the Crown grant of 1850 having failed, the funds reverted to the Crown either absolutely or as trustees, and that in the grant neither of the donors nor of the Crown was there expressed any general charitable purpose. This contention was upheld in New Zealand and negatived by the Privy Council. The root of the offence is not so much in the decision of the Privy Council as in the nasty way it was given. The London Times in a praiseworthy attempt to pour oil on the troubled waters, gives a most excellent description of the different kinds of judgments. "Some plain speaking," it says, "was pretty sure to come sooner or later as to certain varieties of judicial utterances. There is the judgment gay and debonair, interspersed with jests, generally harmless, and always welcomed. There is the judgment hortatory and denunciatory; the judge becomes a teacher and censor of morals; the particular persons before him have not broken the law; but as a good citizen he must give them a piece of his mind. No less to be dreaded—indeed, in the case of utterances to be read in distant countries,

much more perilous—is the judgment expressed in terms of pitying superiority. The better worded it is, the finer the phrasing, the more it is resented; words which do not give offence to judges of first instance who know the members of the Appellate Court may wound strangers. It is one thing to "wing" a County Court judge who will not retort, and another to be severely critical of Colonial judges who are given to speaking their minds freely." That is delicious. The human nature of judges is, after all, a good deal like the human nature of the old Irishwoman who was found wallowing a pet Newfoundland dog big enough to eat her, with a broom handle, and saying, "It's not because I hate ye I bate ye, but just to show my authority." In this instance, Lord Macnaghten seems to have delivered himself of a sarcastic fulmination embracing the Executive, the law courts, and whole judicial system of New Zealand. He remarked that "The Solicitor-General declined his proper duty. In the opinion of their Lordships the respondent had been wrong in every step from first to last." He also gave vent to the following innuendo, which the judges in New Zealand are surely justified in considering offensive: "Where there was a suit properly constituted and ripe for decision, why should justice be denied at the bidding of the Executive?" The judges of New Zealand, with Sir Robert Stout at their head, have registered a formal protest against these "insinuations." But in doing so, they have gone much further. They have accused the Judicial Committee of ignorance of the procedure and statute law of the colony, and with having committed a series of blunders in deciding New Zealand appeals, and have declared that, if members of the Judicial Committee are not acquainted with the system which they interpret or administer, they may unconsciously become the workers of injustice and weaken "that Imperial spirit which is the true bond of union amongst His Majesty's subjects." There the matter rests, and there, as the subject matter of the suit is not one of vital importance, it is likely to rest. But we imagine that the law lords of the Privy Council will comb their wigs, adjust their gowns, and restrain their language in deciding the next New Zealand appeal.

## POPULATION.

Victoria and New South Wales lie side by side in the Australian continent. The latter is about three times as big as the former, but until the last few years has always lagged behind Victoria in population, although it is the elder colony of the two. In 1850 Victoria exceeded New South Wales in population by 180,910 people. In 1870 her lead was 257,940 people. Those two decades measured, during the first, the direct immigration to Victoria in search of gold, and during the second, the increase in agriculture and industry, due to the flood of gold already beginning to decline. The resources of New South Wales were of a character which took longer to develop, consisting of wheat fields and pasture lands on a larger scale, coal, and base ores. In the race for population New South Wales fell hopelessly behind it might seem, during those twenty years. In 1880, however, Victoria's lead had fallen to 112,117 people, in 1890 to 114,110 people, and in 1901 it had disappeared, and New South Wales had a population in excess of that of Victoria by 170,990 inhabitants. This is a somewhat remarkable change in relative position to take place in 30 years, if we count from 1870, the point of the greatest disparity of the two countries. Of course it could not have taken place in old countries who had supported a large settled population for many generations. Both were new countries, and neither populated to anything like their full capacity. This is merely of general interest to Canadians, but if we split Canada into two sections, separated by the barren zone north of Lake Superior and east of Manitoba for the purposes of comparison from an economic and population point of view, are there not some features of similarity to the relative position of Victoria and New South Wales? A glance at the map of Canada will convince anyone of the tremendous disparity in available acreage between the East and the West, in favor of the West. The most superficial knowledge of the extent and variety of the resources of the West in timber, coal, base ores, wheat fields and pasture lands will convince anyone that it is richer than the East. So far as population is concerned, the West is a very long way behind the East, and the disparity will remain until manufactures, as well as production of raw materials begin to bud. But it will become every year, and every decade less marked until one fine day the centre of gravity of Canadian population will leap a thousand miles into the province of Manitoba. This is as certain as anything can be. The movement of population in Australia, to which we have referred, gives us an idea of the rapidity with which such changes may take place. Young men old enough to appreciate the process, may live to see its consummation. There is no Mississippi Valley in Canada to arrest the transference.

## A C. P. R. HOTEL.

The committee which has had negotiations with the C. P. R. in hand since the building of a hotel in Victoria, have come to terms with Sir Thomas Shaughnessy, and have been able to secure from him a business proposition for the construction of a hotel. We need not recount the advantage to the city of such an investment as that, made by the C. P. R. If any capitalist or company build a hotel on a large scale in Victoria, the city would be greatly benefited. But if the C. P. R. became interested the benefit would be infinitely greater, because the C. P. R. controls a large proportion of the seaborne traffic from and to this port. Naturally the C. P. R. would then have a direct interest in encouraging its passengers to enjoy a sojourn in Victoria on their way north, south, east and west. This is advantage to the city well worth the city's paying for, and so far as we can learn the conditions required by Sir Thomas Shaughnessy are not particularly onerous. If we are correctly informed, they involve a free site and free water, and no municipal taxes for a term of years. Free water will not cost the city much, as the city owns the water supply, and freedom from taxation for a period, is

better than the alternative of having nothing in the shape of a C. P. R. hotel to tax forever. As to the proposed terms, the committee should lose no time in taking the people of the city into their full confidence, and not leave them to leak out. As soon as they are definitely determined they should be published. Any opposition to such a proposal might be expected from other hotelkeepers in the city. But either the hotel that is proposed will attract far more travel to Victoria than it actually accommodates itself, or it is not worth having at all. We think it is worth having, and will not injure the other hotelkeepers of the city, but improve their business, as well as that of every one else in Victoria.

From first January, 1882, to first January, 1903, 3,233 lynchings took place in the United States, of which 1,256 were of white people, 105 not stated, and 1,872 of negroes. Lynching is steadily decreasing, and is unknown in states where the punishment of serious crime is prompt and effective.

The Standard Oil Company is piping oil two hundred and eighty miles in California. The oil is too viscous to flow without being heated, and there are ten heating and pumping stations on the line. In California oil is pumped and piped 280 miles to find a market. In British Columbia we have oil lands in which a bore has never been put down. Why? It is not for lack of capital; it is not for lack of land. Why is it?

The good citizens of St. Louis have tendered Circuit Attorney Folk a house worth fifteen thousand dollars in recognition of his efforts to induce the state to provide certain other distinguished citizens a residence free of charge in prison. Circuit Attorney Folk has declined the offer. Wise man. The last American to be given a house was Admiral Dewey, and he was sorry for it afterwards.

The B. C. Mining Record points out that a large proportion of the recommendations of the Mining Association suggest the cutting off of sources of revenue, another large proportion advise the greater expenditure of public funds. This is a royal road to popularity no doubt, but it provides rather a conundrum for the people who have to find the money. The Mining Association does not have to solve that conundrum; the government and legislature do. The Mining Record is inclined to make allowances for the government and legislature in this connection, which is more than some prominent members of the Mining Association are inclined to do.

The attitude of the Maritime provinces to the Grand Trunk Pacific may be judged from the following telegram sent by two members of parliament to the St. John Board of Trade:

Important that civic bodies take immediate and strong action re Grand Trunk Pacific. Apparent intention is to make Portland the winter terminus, and if Maritime provinces are to reap the benefit of the proposed route, the finish must be made. Charter should contain provision for Eastern Canadian winter terminus.

Quebec fought for the development of Northern Quebec by the new road, and Quebec was successful. The proposed route diverges north instead of south, and the longitude of Georgian Bay, and makes a straight run for the city of Quebec. The question of a winter port in Canada is one in which the Maritime provinces are vitally interested, and upon which they are prepared to make a stubborn fight. Whether they will win or not is a different question. Of one thing they may rest assured, that Canada will never entertain a proposal to subsidize a road to parallel the Intercolonial railway. Rather than to do that, it would pay Canada to transfer the Intercolonial, lock, stock and barrel, to the Grand Trunk Pacific. Short of that, the only policy for Canada is to utilize the Intercolonial in some way in connection with the Grand Trunk Pacific scheme.

## LABOR QUESTION NO. 3.

To the Editor.

Sir—The present inquiry into the labor question may or may not have resulted from the letters subscribed "Editorial" that appeared in the Colonist. The subject of how to handle the Chinese labor public by Mr. Musgrave's very able letters. Under any circumstances no more could, up to the present, be reasonably expected of the Colonist.

(1) A certain British Columbia divine when visiting the Eastern provinces, which I much doubt would be supported by the police records or the published statements by the school trustees.

(2) By those who have appeared from time to time in the British Columbia press, and

(3) To British Columbia, having been referred to in the English Press as evidence of the harmful effect of the Chinese on the labor market.

What would he said in England, and in the Eastern provinces if it were generally known that unskilled laborers are receiving from the mayor and school trustees of this city \$2, (requiring not less than 8 shillings per day of eight hours working on the streets of Victoria, and that the Chinese laborers demand \$1.25 per day.

It is undeniable that with a certain class, i. e. the white laborers generally, and those who for political reasons desire to keep on good terms with them, the Chinese are very unpopular; true some of them do all white men always speak the truth? Some of them steal, do not some white men do likewise? But I have never known an instance of a Chinese in my employ being drunk. I cannot say the same of all the white men servants. I have had in my service during my long residence in British Columbia. We have always trusted our Chinese house servants, seldom if ever keeping anything under lock and key, and I do not remember our confidence being abused, and we have had white servants some of whom we engaged in England, and of whom we could not speak too highly, but on the whole, taking class for class, the Chinese have compared unfavorably with the white man, and my experience of the Chinese dates back to the arrival of the first batch of them at Esquimalt, when they could be engaged at two to three bits a day.

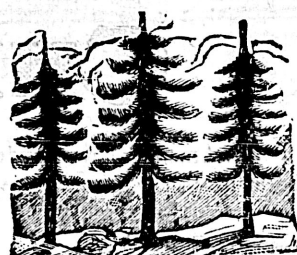
To the commissioners no one should take exception, as the Rev. Dr. Howe undoubtedly represents the labor interests, and although he may at times have appeared in the Eastern provinces as a political writer, he will when sitting with his co-commissioner act as should be expected of a person in his position, and that, if so no one is justified in raising any doubt.

As to the other commissioner I doubt whether it could have been possible to have made a better selection than Chief Justice Blanton, of whom I have heard but one opinion expressed, i. e. implicit confidence in the white man, and the Chinese, when taking place. Also that if it is in his power so to do all matters will be probed, as far as is practicable, and that truthful report will be made on the results of the inquiry.

R. B. JACKSON.

## PRESS COMMENT.

It would appear almost an impertinence on our part to in any way question—and we do not propose to do so—the wisdom of any of



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CURES COUGHS, COLDS, BRONCHITIS, HOARSENESS and all THROAT AND LUNG TROUBLES. Miss Florence E. Mailman, New Germany, N.S., writes:— "I had a cold which left me with a very bad cough. I was afraid I was going into consumption. I was advised to try Dr. Wood's Norway Pine Syrup. I had taken a bottle of it before I had taken the second I felt as well as ever. My cough has completely disappeared."

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these recommendations, embodying as they do resolutions which were approved of by a body as representative as it was possible to make of the mining interests of the province, and if they were properly put out that during the three days the Mining Convention was in session as many important questions (some of them very important) were introduced and disposed of as would have occupied the attention of the legislature for at least an hour, and if of course this is easily explainable on the grounds that we had at the convention a body of men who knew exactly what they wanted and could get it, and had no occasion to waste time in arriving at that point. But at the same time, we submit that if any errors of judgment have been made in the course of the resolutions made to the government are found impracticable or after all not quite in the best interests of the public—and we do not suggest at present, that this is the case at all—then such mistakes must certainly be ascribed to the unavoidable haste in which the business before the convention was completed. In the future it will not be necessary for any risks to be taken on this account, but it is necessary that the matter to arrange for notice to be given well in advance of any annual meeting of the association, so that the most important matters may be decided, so that the district organizations may first thoroughly discuss these questions from the local standpoint and instruct their representatives accordingly.—B. C. Mining Record.

The industrial commission, headed by Mr. Alfred Mosely, who visited the United States recently on a tour of investigation, has published its report in a quarto volume of the same name. Not only does it differ, and those of the British workers working up the commission are no exception to the rule. Delegate Cummings, for example, thinks that guiding measures should be a restless spirit make Americans prematurely old and increase insanity, and that we have a duty to do in the way of ordinary "hustling" of which we had so often read, and that workmen, on being questioned, were found, to his surprise, to be older than he himself, and that many other contradictions. It was pretty generally agreed that the American workman is better paid, fed, housed, and clothed than his English brother, and was acknowledged, too, that employers here are more enterprising and generous, and that the American workman is more contented and more loyal. The report of the commission is a very interesting one, and it is a pity that the British workers working up the commission are no exception to the rule. Delegate Cummings, for example, thinks that guiding measures should be a restless spirit make Americans prematurely old and increase insanity, and that we have a duty to do in the way of ordinary "hustling" of which we had so often read, and that workmen, on being questioned, were found, to his surprise, to be older than he himself, and that many other contradictions. It was pretty generally agreed that the American workman is better paid, fed, housed, and clothed than his English brother, and was acknowledged, too, that employers here are more enterprising and generous, and that the American workman is more contented and more loyal. The report of the commission is a very interesting one, and it is a pity that the British workers working up the commission are no exception to the rule.

## MEN AND THINGS.

Eighty-five per cent of the people who are lame are affected on the left side.

As a rule, gray horses attain a greater age than those of any other color, but with increasing years they turn white.

In Southern China the air is so humid in summer that, despite the heat, the best clothes cannot be dried in the open air.

Since May 1, 1902, according to an estimate published in Berlin, the German Emperor has made 29 voyages and altogether travelled over 25,000 miles.

Nature seems to have provided that no poison which acts externally shall have any effect internally, and vice versa. Thus the most deadly snake venom can be swallowed with impunity, the juice of the stomach presumably decomposing it and rendering it harmless.

A curious medical fact was elicited lately at an inquest on a man who died from injuries received in falling from a height in Hoxton House Lunatic Asylum, London. The bones of a lunatic, stated a doctor, are far more brittle than those of a person of strong mind.

## ALMOST AFRAID TO GO TO SLEEP FOR FEAR SHE WOULD NOT WAKE UP.

FLUTTERING OF THE HEART.

SHORTNESS OF BREATH.

FAINT AND DIZZY SPELLS.

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She has been restored to perfect health.

She writes: "About seven months ago I was badly run down in health and became very weak. I was troubled with fluttering of the heart and shortness of breath. When lying down at night I was almost afraid to go to sleep for fear I would never wake up. When I arose in the morning I would feel a little better, but as soon as I started to work my heart would start fluttering, my head would become dizzy, faint weak spells would come over me and it seemed as if black objects were floating before my eyes. I was growing worse every day until I got a box of Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills. When the box was half gone I could feel that they had done me good and by the time it was finished I was in excellent health and would advise all sufferers from heart and nerve troubles to try them."

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"Be a good boy," said Uncle John, "and maybe when you grow up you can be president."

"Is that so?" answered Willie, excitedly. "And ride on the engine? Gee, you bet I'll be good."—Buffalo Express.

## AMERICAN FACTORIES' POWER.

Much data of a suggestive nature to the political economist are to be found in the elaborate census reports issued by the United States government, and one of these just issued is specially valuable, as it shows the great increase in mechanical power of the United States factories. The decennial enumeration of 1900 shows that, excluding from consideration the 1,200 electric railway lines, with plant of a million horse-power, and the 2,300 electric lighting stations, with one and a half million horse-power, there are now for manufacturing establishments engines of a collective horse-power of 11,300,081 horse-power. This is double the power recorded in 1890, and five times the power recorded in 1870. It is almost impossible to conceive what this enormous increase means in producing capacity. If it be assumed that one-third of the population work in factories such as are served by this mechanical power, it is found that whereas in 1870 the work of every six employees was assisted by 1 horse power, every two men and boys has now 1 horse-power to help. Even in 1890 the proportion was 1 horse-power to 3.3 workers—i. e., to 10 per cent. of the population. In 1900 7.4 per cent. of the total power was provided by steam engines, but it scarcely follows from this that electricity had no part in the transmission or application of the 8,750,000 horse power credited to steam. Elsewhere it is shown that electric motors account for 311,016 horse-power, equal to 2.7 per cent. of the total. Water-wheels supplied 1,727,258 horse-power, or 15.33 per cent. of the total, and gas and gasoline engines 148,848 indicated horse-power, or 1.3 per cent.—Engineering.

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Blouse Sets, Beauty Pins, Belt Brooches

Blouse Sets, 3 pins on cards, in gilt, silver, oxidized or Dresden. \$1.00, \$1.25 and \$1.50. Belt Brooches, oxidized metal, \$1.00, \$1.25 and \$1.50. Pearl Blouse Sets, cards of 4, \$1.00, \$1.25 and \$1.50. Fancy Jeweled Sets, \$1.00, \$1.25 and \$1.50.

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Oxidized Belt Brooches, \$1.00, \$1.25 and \$1.50. Belt Brooches, with chain attached, \$1.00, \$1.25 and \$1.50.

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Beauty Pins, plain and jeweled, \$1.00, \$1.25 and \$1.50.

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Styles all different and exclusive.

Seventeen Spring Outing Jackets

Light Weights. Fawns and Blacks. \$15.00 ones, \$8.50 ones, \$17.50 ones, \$8.50 ones, \$12.50 ones, \$8.50 ones, \$20.00 ones, \$8.50 ones.

About ten in the lot are lined taffeta silk.

Children's Summer Shoes

New Foot Form Shoes. Turned Soles. Misses' Fine Vici Kid, pat. top, lace, sizes 11-2, turn sole, price, \$2.25.

Sizes 8-10 1/2, button and lace, price, \$1.75.

Sizes 4 to 7 1/2, price, \$1.25.

Children's Patent Slippers, strap, 4-7 1/2, price, \$1.25.

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